

Western Carolinian.

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Publisher of the Laws of the United States.

SALISBURY, N. C. TUESDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1826.

[VOL. VII. NO. 330.]

TERMS.
The terms of the Western Carolinian are, \$3 per annum—or \$2 50, if paid in advance. No paper discontinued, (except at the option of the Editor) until all arrearages are paid. Advertisements will be inserted at fifty cents per square for the first insertion, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent one. All letters addressed to the Editor, must be post-paid, or they will not be attended to.

BY AUTHORITY OF THE
State of North-Carolina.
LOTTERY to encourage the publication of the
HISTORY OF NORTH CAROLINA.

HIGHEST PRIZE
20,000 DOLLARS.
Drawing to commence in Hillsborough, on the 2d
Monday in September next.

Scheme.	
1 Prize of \$20,000 is	\$20,000
1	10,000
1	5,000
1	2,000
2	1,500
8	1,000
10	500
20	180
40	100
50	50
450	20
1,050	10
7,366	5

9,000 Prizes, & 21,886 Tickets 119,430
14,000 Blanks, & at 5 Dollars, is 119,430

Not two Blanks to a Prize.
500 Tickets to be drawn in a day—to be
completed in 18 days drawing. All the num-
bers to be placed in one wheel, and the Prizes
in another.

Stationary Prizes as follows:
THE LAST DRAWN TICKET ON THE
First day, will be entitled to a Prize of \$200
Second day, 500
Third day, 500
Fourth day, 500
Fifth day, 500
Sixth day, 500
Seventh day, 500
Eighth day, 500
Ninth day, 1,000
Tenth day, 1,000
Eleventh day, 1,000
Twelfth day, 1,000
Thirteenth day, 1,000
Fourteenth day, 1,000
Fifteenth day, 1,500
Sixteenth day, 5,000
Seventeenth day, 10,000
Eighteenth day, 20,000

The rest of the Prizes floating in the wheel
from the commencement, amounting to
73,730 DOLLARS.

Prizes payable at the Agency of the Bank of
Cape Fear, in Hillsborough, N. C. thirty days
after the completion of the drawing, subject
to a discount of fifteen per cent. All prizes
not demanded within twelve months from the
completion of the drawing, will be considered
as forfeited to the uses of the Lottery.

J. WEBB, Commissioner.
Hillsborough, April, 1826.

The attention of the North Carolina public,
is respectfully invited to the foregoing scheme.
The laudable purpose contemplated will, it is
hoped, secure to it the aid of those who are
friendly to the interest of literature and science,
and the name alone of the gentleman who has
consented to act as Commissioner in the man-
agement of the Lottery, is a sufficient pledge
of the fairness with which it will be conducted.

A. D. MURPHY.
Tickets in this Lottery for sale at the office
of the Western Carolinian, and by Mr. Charles
Fisher, and others, Salisbury. 21

Land and Mills for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale his Land at
Sneedsborough. The tract contains about
eleven hundred acres, front five hundred of which
is under cultivation; fronts one mile and a quar-
ter on the River Lee Dec; two hundred acres
of low ground. The improvements are a two
story Dwelling-House, with all the common and
necessary out-houses; a Grist-Mill, with two
run of stones, and Saw-Mill with one saw, on
the Yadkin Navigation Canal, which runs
through the premises, and affords a full sup-
ply of water at all times. The water-power for
machinery is equal to any in the Southern
States, having the advantage of navigation from
the mills, and no chance of being rivalled.
The situation is high and healthy, and has a
number of never-failing Springs.

Terms of payment, and further particulars,
will be made known on application to the sub-
scriber on the premises. WM. JOHNSON.
Sneedsboro', Anson county, 6332
August 30th, 1826.

Taken up and Committed

TO the Jail of Rowan county, N. C. on the
16th of August, 1826, a negro man, who
says his name is JACK, 22 years old, 5 feet 1
inch high; says he left his master about 6 weeks
since, in the state of Georgia; was bought by
one Johnson, last spring, of Martha Williams
son, at Charlotte Court-House, Virginia. The
owner is required to come forward, prove
property, pay charges, and take him away.
SAM'L JONES, Jailor.
Salisbury, N. C. Aug. 17, 1826. 24

Notice.

THE copartnership in the Mercantile business
at Concord, Cabarrus county, under the
firm of Murphy & Brown, will be dissolved
about the 20th day of October next, by mutual
consent. All persons indebted to said firm,
are requested to settle and close their accounts
as soon as possible, with William Brown, at
Concord, by note or otherwise; and those hav-
ing claims, are requested to present them.
JOHN MURPHY,
WILLIAM BROWN.
12132
Concord, Cabarrus county, July 24, 1826.

House and Lot for Sale.

THE subscriber wishes to sell her House
and Lot in the town of Salisbury; it is
pleasantly situated on one of the main streets,
three squares south-east of the Court-House.
The building is two stories high, twenty-eight
feet square, is well finished, and well adapted
to accommodate either a large or small family.
All the necessary out buildings are in good re-
pair; there is on the lot, an excellent garden
tastefully laid off, and well improved, also, a
great variety of fruit trees of the very best qual-
ity. Any person desirous of purchasing a pleas-
ant dwelling in Salisbury is invited to apply to
the subscriber or at this office, as a bargain
may be had in the premises. A long credit
will be given for a part of the purchase money.
ELIZABETH TORRES.
Salisbury, Sept. 15th, 1826. 281f

N. B. If the above mentioned house and lot
is not disposed of at private sale, previous to
Tuesday of the next Term of Rowan Superi-
or Court, (it being the 10th day of Oct.) ensu-
ing, the premises will be sold at public auction,
to the highest bidder. E. T.

Further terms will be made known on day
of Sale, due attendance by
MARY WORK, Executrix.
JOHN MUSHAT, Esq.
September 11th, 1826. 4631055238

\$50 Reward.

STOLEN from the subscriber, on the night
of the 31st of July, inst. by JOHN STAN-
FORD a negro boy by the name of Jacob, and a
Bay Horse and a Bay Mare. STANFORD is
about eighteen years of age; five feet seven
inches high, round shouldered, and with a slight
stoop in his back; black hair, which on his fore-
head nearly meets his eyebrows; his eyes in-
clined to a squint; tolerably stout made; fair
complexion. He took with him one Cassanett
coat of dark brown; one blue broadcloth
roundabout, with large uniform buttons; five
pair of pantaloons, viz: two pair coarse white
homespun, one pair blue cassanett, one pair
striped do. one pair light jeans, black hat, toler-
able good shoes, but no stockings. The black
boy he took with him is about 18 years of age;
quite dark complexioned, about 5 feet 7 inches
high. He has a scar on his right ham,
caused by a horse. This boy, horse & mare
old, about 5 feet 2 inches high, black legs, nearly
up to the knees, and a star in his forehead.
The mare is about 4 feet 5 inches high, with
two white marks round her neck, occasioned by
the rubbing of a halter. With the horses he
took a single reined bridle with large boxes, a
saddle considerably worn—quilted in front of
the skirts.

Any person who will take up the said negro
and horses, and deliver them to me, or lodge
them in safety so that I can get them, shall re-
ceive the above reward.

CHRISTOPHER HAND.
August 5, 1826. 26tf

NOTICE.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
July 15, 1826.
TO obviate the risk and delay incident to
the return of the Bank Notes from this
Department, not receivable at the Treasury
of the United States, in payment for Patent
Rights, all persons desirous of taking out Pat-
ents are requested to transmit, with their appli-
cations, such Notes or Drafts as they may know,
or be advised, will be available at the Treasury.
July 15. 10139

Land for Sale.

OFFER for sale a valuable tract of LAND,
containing about eight hundred acres, lying
on Cedar Creek, in the Forks of the Yadkin,
(Rowan county) which formerly belonged to
John A. and George Chaffin. It adjoins the
lands of Messrs. Disnukes and Brock, and
others, and has on it an excellent Mill Seat. It
will be divided to suit purchasers; and is sus-
ceptible of an advantageous division. If not
sold at private sale before the 5th of October, it
will be exposed to public sale on that day, at
Mocksville. PINCKNEY CALDWELL.
Sept. 5th, 1826. 3630

Notice.

ABSCONDED without my consent, my ap-
prentice Henry Dunn, who was bound to
me by the County Court of Rowan, North Caro-
lina, he is about 20 years of age, slim made, Black
hair and eyes; and by profession a Cabinet
Maker. Five cents reward will be given to any
person who will deliver him to me, at my Shop,
in the town of Salisbury. I hereby forewarn all
persons from harboring, or employing said ap-
prentice to work; as I intend to make an example
of those who do it according to law. The said
boy has in his possession a paper which he con-
cludes is sufficient to show to the people that he
is free, but I can prove by sundry witnesses that
he has still one year or thereabouts, to serve out
his apprenticeship.

ALEX. BOYD.
September 12th, 1826. 281f

New Cotton Gin

WILLIAM GRAY, respectfully informs his
friends, and the public in general, that he
has now got his Cotton Gin in complete order,
with his Mounting Machine attached thereto,
to clean out the leaves and sand. His Gin will be
in operation until the first of March; at which
time it will be stopped, as his Gin is particularly
adapted and intended for cleaning Cotton
nicely for domestic manufacture, he informs his
customers that strict attention may be expected
every Saturday, as well as other days, if the
custom will justify it.
Third Creek, Rowan County, N. C.
Sept. 18th, 1826. 3631

NOTES ON KENTUCKY.

THE report made by Columbus of his
discovery of America, did not produce
greater excitement in the Court of Spain,
than that made by Finlay did in the peo-
ple of Carolina, in the vicinity of his resi-
dence, of the discoveries he had made in
the valley of the Ohio.

In consequence of the information
given by Finlay, Col. Daniel Boone, in
company with John Finlay, John Stewart,
Joseph Holden, James Monay, and Wil-
liam Cool, set out from his residence on
the Yadkin river, in North-Carolina, on
the 1st day of May, 1769, under the
direction of Finlay as their guide, and
steered westwardly. After a long and
fatiguing march over a mountainous and
pathless wilderness, they, on the 7th day
of June following, arrived at Red river,
at a place recognised by Finlay, where
he had formerly been whilst trading with
the Indians. Here, from the top of an
eminence, they first obtained a distant
view of the beautiful level of Kentucky.

At this place they erected what they
called their station camp, and from thence
made excursions, either for the purposes
of hunting or exploring the country; and
where they agreed to rendezvous in case
of being at any time separated from each
other.

On the 22d day of December following,
whilst Boone and Stewart were traversing
the forest near the Kentucky river, late
in the evening, they were surprised by a
party of Indians, who, rushing out of a
thick Canebroke, made them both prison-
ers. They continued in the possession
of the Indians until the seventh night,
when, in the dead of night whilst the
Indians were sound asleep, they effected
their escape, and returned to the camp,
which they found plundered, and all their
companions gone.

At this inauspicious moment, Squire
Boone, (brother of Col. Daniel Boone,) with
one other, who had penetrated into
this unexplored region in search of his
brother, by mere accident, arrived at this
camp. This meeting, notwithstanding
the untowardness of the circumstances
attending the parties, was productive of
mutual joy.

A short time after the arrival of Squire
Boone at the station camp of these ad-
venturers, John Stewart was killed and
scalped by a party of Indians, which so
frightened the man who accompanied
Squire Boone, that he immediately set
out on his return to North-Carolina,
leaving the two Boones without any other
company.

At this camp Col. Boone and his
brother erected a hut, to protect them
from the inclemency of the approaching
winter, and where they continued until
the succeeding spring, during which
time no occurrence took place worthy of
notice.

On the 1st day of May, 1770, Squire
Boone left his brother, and returned
home to Carolina for a supply of amuni-
tion and horses, leaving him entirely
alone, who, as the summer approached,
extended his excursions, whereby he ob-
tained an extensive knowledge of all the
lands in the country north of the Ken-
tucky river.

On the 27th day of July, 1773, Squire
Boone returned with the necessary sup-
plies of ammunition and horses, after
which it was but a short time before they
set out homeward; examining the coun-
try as they proceeded to Cumberland
river, giving names to the different rivers
and creeks as they passed, and in the
month of March, 1771, arrived at their
respective places of residence in North-
Carolina.

Colonel Shelby, in one of his notes
says, "In May, 1772, I met Daniel
Boone below the Holstein settlement
alone; he informed me that he had spent
the two years preceding that time, in a
hunt on Louisa river, (now Kentucky,) so
called by all the long hunters; that he
had been robbed the day before by the
Cherokee Indians, of all the proceeds of
his hunt."

The same year that Daniel Boone first
visited Kentucky, viz: in 1769, Hancock
Taylor, Richard Taylor, Abraham Hapden-
stall, and others, from Orange co. Vir-
ginia, descended the Ohio river, visited
its shores, passed the falls, and into the
Mississippi. At the mouth of either
White river or Arkansas, Richard Taylor
and Barbour left the others, and went
through the Creek nation of Indians, to
their residence in Virginia. Hancock
Taylor, and Abraham Hapdenstall, went
on to Red river, explored the country in
that quarter, descending the Mississippi
to New-Orleans, and from thence went
round to New-York, and home.

In the same year also, (1769,) James
Knox, (afterwards Col. Knox,) Henry
Skegs, and seven others, came through
the wilderness, and made a hunt on

Dick's River,* and the head waters of
Green river, South of the Kentucky
river. This party confined themselves
to that portion of country bordering on
the Cumberland mountains, and what
was then called the Brush, and afterwards
the Wilderness.

The country South of the Kentucky
river was explored by James Smith, (af-
terwards Col. Smith,) in the year 1766,
the following is the account given of his
excursion, written by himself:

"In the year 1766, I heard that Sir
William Johnson, the King's agent for
settling affairs with the Indians, had pur-
chased from them all the land west of the
Appalachian Mountains, that lay between
the Ohio and Cherokee river; and as I
knew by conversing with the Indians in
their own tongue, that there was a large
body of rich land there, I concluded I
would take a tour westward, and explore
that country.

"I set out about the last of June, 1766,
and went, in the first place, to Holstien
river, and from thence I travelled west-
ward in company with Joshua Horton,
Uriah Stone, William Baker, and James
Smith, who came from near Carlisle.
There was only four white men of us,
and a mulatto slave about 18 years of age,
that Mr. Horton had with him. We ex-
plored the country south of Kentucky,
and there was no more sign of white men
there, than there is now west of the
head waters of the Missouri. We also
explored Cumberland and Tennessee
rivers, from Stone's river down to the
Ohio.

"When we came to the mouth of
Tennessee, my fellow-travellers con-
cluded that they would proceed on to the
Illinois, and see some more of the land
to the west—this I would not agree to.
As I had already been longer from home
than what I expected, I thought my wife
would be distressed, and think I was
killed by the Indians; therefore, I con-
cluded that I would return home. I sent
my horse with my fellow-travellers to the
Illinois, as it was difficult to take a horse
through the mountains. My comrades
gave me the greatest part of the ammuni-
tion they then had, which amounted only
to half a pound of powder, and lead
equivalent. Mr. Horton also lent me his
mulatto boy, and I then set off through
the wilderness, for Carolina.

"About eight days after I left my com-
pany, at the mouth of Tennessee, on my
journey eastward, I got a cane stab in my
toe, which occasioned my leg to swell,
and I suffered much pain. I was now in
a doubtful situation—far from any of the
human species, excepting black Jamies,
or the savages, and I knew not when I
might meet with them—my case appear-
ed desperate, and I thought something
must be done. All the surgical instru-
ments I had was a knife, a mockason
awl, and a pair of bullet moulds; with
these I stuck the awl in the skin, and
with the knife I cut the flesh away from
around the cane, and then I commanded
the mulatto fellow to catch it with the
bullet moulds, and pull it out, which he
did. When I saw it, it seemed a shock-
ing thing to be in any person's foot. It
will, therefore, be supposed that I was
very glad to have it out. The black fel-
low attended upon me, and obeyed my
directions faithfully. I ordered him to
search for Indian medicine, and told him
to get me a quantity of bark from the
root of a lynn tree, which I made him
beat on a stone, with a tomahawk, and
boil it in a kettle, and with the ooze I
bathed my foot and leg; what remained,
when I had finished bathing, I boiled to a
jelly, and made poultices thereof. As I
had no rags, I made use of the green moss
that grows upon logs, and wrapped it
round with elm bark. By this means
(simple as it may seem) the swelling and
inflammation in a great measure abated.

"As stormy weather appeared, I or-
dered Jamie to make us a shelter, which
he did by erecting forks and poles, and
covering them with cane tops, like a
fodder-house. It was but about one hun-
dred yards from a large buffalo road.
As we were almost out of provision, I
commanded Jamie to take my gun, and I
went along as well as I could, concealed
myself near the road, and killed a buffalo.
When this was done, we jerked the lean
and fried the tallow out of the fat meat,
which we kept to stew with our jerk, as
we needed it.

"Dick River was named after an Indian, whose
name was Dick, and who had a hunting camp on
that river.

"Stone's River is a south branch of Cumber-
land, and enters into it above Nashville. We
first gave it this name in our journal in May,
1767, after one of my fellow travellers, Mr.
Uriah Stone, and I am told that it retains the
same name unto this day.

"Ark is a name well known by the hunters,
and frontier inhabitants, for meat cut in small
pieces and laid on a scaffold, over a slow fire,
whereby it is roasted so it is thoroughly dry.

"While I lay at this place, all the
books I had to read was a Psalm Book,
and Watts upon Prayer. Whilst in this
situation I composed the following verses,
which I then frequently sung:

"Six weeks I've in this desert been
With one mulatto lad;
Excepting this poor stupid slave,
No company I had.
In solitude I here remain,
A cripple very sore,
No friend or neighbor to be found,
My case for to deplore.
I'm far from home, far from my wife
Which in my bosom lay,
Far from my children dear, which used
Around me for to play.
This deplorable circumstance cannot
My happiness prevent,
While peace of conscience, I enjoy
Great comfort and content.

"I continued in this place until I could
walk slowly without crutches. As I now
lay near a great Buffalo road, I was
afraid that the Indians might be passing
that way, and discover my fire place,
therefore I moved off some distance,
where I remained until I killed an elk.
As my case was now better, I concluded
that I would stay here until it was healed,
lest by travelling too soon, it might again
be inflamed.

"In a few weeks after, I proceeded on,
and in October I arrived in Carolina. I
had now been eleven months in the
wilderness, and during this time, I
neither saw bread, money, women, or
spirituous liquors; and three months of
which I saw none of the human species,
except Jamie."

[Sec. 3. will contain an account of
events which happened in the year 1773,
viz: the attempt made by Col. Boone to
remove his family to Kentucky—an attack
made on them by the Indians in Powell's
Valley—their return to Clinch river,
where they remained until the year
1775.]

Also of a visit by Col. James Harrod,
with a party from Monongahely—Like-
wise of a visit by Col. Thomas Bollitt,
and a party from Virginia—of Col. Bul-
litt's talk with the Indians at Chillicothe,
where he visited them after which, he
and his party descended the Ohio to the
Falls.]

BANKS.

A bank goes into operation with a cap-
ital of \$100,000 fairly paid in. With
this sum in cash and the aid of its own
bills, it discounts notes to the amount
of \$140,000. It is plain that for its abil-
ity to redeem \$40,000 of its bills, it must
depend upon the solvency of those who
have borrowed its money. But it does
not follow that the failure of these, to the
amount of 40,000 would therefore break
the bank. For the bank would still have
in notes \$100,000 with which to redeem
the \$40,000. It is plain therefore that a
bank may lose its whole capital, and still
be solvent and able to redeem its bills.
May more—that it may lose its whole
capital all at once, and still be able to re-
deem its bills. The chance then of a
bank's failing with prudent management
is rendered inconsiderably small.

In all ordinary cases then, the safety or
solvency of a bank depends on the pru-
dent management of its directors, of
course people who consider this, will feel
safest in holding the bills of those banks
in whose directors they have the great-
est confidence. Barnet. Gaz.

MOTHER GOOSE OUTDONE.

The National Journal gives the following par-
ticulars, among others, of the celebration of the
late anniversary at Patterson, New Jersey.

"In the procession, a conspicuous
part was sustained by thirteen venera-
ble old men, and eleven boys, each
bearing an appropriate banner, the for-
mer representing the original thirteen
states, and the latter the eleven new
ones. The usual services were per-
formed, an oration was delivered, and
a banquet provided at a table one hun-
dred and fourteen feet in length, for
such as were disposed to unite in the
festivity. This table was beautif-
fully ornamented by arches, banners,
wreaths, eagles, &c. On unconvering
a bird pie, a white pigeon flew out,
with a copy of appropriate verses be-
neath one of its wings."

And when the pie was opened,
The birds began to sing;
Oh is not this a dainty dish
To set before the king.

CHIRADES.

My first is dapper, spruce and neat;
My next a flower of fragrance sweet;
When lovely Spring adorns the green,
My whole is with the cowslip seen.

NEXT GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

MEMBERS ELECT.
We publish this week, a full return of all the Members elect to the next General Assembly. Nearly one half of the whole, are new members.

Assembly.—Joseph Pickett, Senate; Clement Marshall, John Smith, commons.
John.—Alexander H. McMillan, Senate; Zachariah Baker, James Blevins, commons.
Bartlett.—William Gilliam, Senate; James G. Mhoon, Joseph D. White, commons.
Beaufort.—J. O. K. Williams, Senate; William A. Blount, Thomas Ellison, commons.
Bladen.—James J. McKay, Senate; John J. Gilmore, John J. McMillan, commons.
Brunswick.—Benjamin R. Locke, Senate; Alfred Moore, Jacob Leonard, Jr., commons.
Buncombe.—Athas A. McDowell, Senate; John Clayton, David L. Swain, commons.
Burke.—Matthew Baird, Senate; Edwin Poor, David Newland, commons.
Cabarrus county.—Lawson H. Alexander, Senate; Robert Pickett, and John C. Barnhardt, commons.
Carroll.—Bartlett Vancey, Senate; Charles D. Donoho, John E. Lewis, commons.
Canden.—Willis Wilson, Senate; Thomas Dozier, Simon Jones, commons.
Carteret.—Whittington Davis, Senate; Otway Burns, Edward H. Bell, commons.
Chatham.—Robert Marsh, Senate; A. K. Ramsay, Thomas G. Hill, commons.
Chowan.—William Bullock, Senate; Josiah McKiel, William Jackson, commons.
Columbia.—James Burney, Senate; Caleb Stephens, Luke R. Simmons, commons.
Craven.—Richard D. Spaight, Senate; Andrew H. Richardson, Samuel Whitehurst, commons.
Cumberland.—Alexander Elliot, Senate; Archibald McDermid, Joseph Hodges, commons.
Currituck.—Samuel Salyer, Senate; Willoughby Barnard, Enoch Ball, commons.
Davidson county.—John M. Smith, Senate; Thomas Thompson, and John W. C. commons.
Duplin.—Stephen Miller, Senate; William R. Frederick, Benjamin West, commons.
Edgemont.—Louis D. Wilson, Senate; Hardy Flowers, and Benjamin Sharp, commons.
Franklin.—Charles A. Hill, Senate; James Houze, Joel King, commons.
Gates.—E. R. Hunter, Senate; W. W. Steadman, John Walton, commons.
Granville.—William M. Sneed, Senate; Nicholas Jones, Willis Lewis, commons.
Greene.—Jesse Speight, Senate; Charles Edwards, Joseph Ellis, commons.
Guilford.—Jonathan Parker, Senate; John M. Morehead, Francis L. Simpson, commons.
Halifax.—Isaac Matthews, Senate; George E. Spruill, A. A. Wyche, commons.
Haywood.—Thomas Love, Senate; James R. Love, Ninian Edmonston, commons.
Herford.—Elisha H. Sharp, Senate; Leonard Martin, Bridger I. Montgomery, commons.
Hyde.—Benjamin Forman, Senate; Tillman Farrow, John J. Bonner, commons.
Iredell county.—Samuel King, Senate; Richard Allison, Alexander Torrence, commons.
Johnston.—Reuben Sanders, Senate; K. Q. Adams, H. Wilder, commons.
Jones.—Riden McDaniel, Senate; Enoch Foy, O'Bryan Cox, commons.
Lenoir.—Isaac Croom, Senate; James Cox, Wm. Kilpatrick, commons.
Lincoln.—Daniel M. Forney, Senate; Oliver W. Holland, Bartlett Ship, commons.
Martin.—L. Cherry, Senate; David Latham, Jesse Cooper, commons.
Mecklenburg.—Michael McLeary, Senate; William Julius Alexander, and Matthew Bain, commons.
Montgomery.—Edmund Deberry, Senate; John Dargan, Thomas C. Dunn, commons.
Moore.—Josiah Tyson, Senate; Gideon Seawell, William Wadsworth, commons.
Nash.—W. W. Boddie, Senate; Joseph Arrington, Duncan York, commons.
New Hanover.—Thomas Devane, Senate; William W. Jones, John Kerr, commons.
Northampton.—E. Hollaman, Senate; R. B. Gary, John H. Patterson, commons.
Onslow.—Edward Ward, Senate; John Giles Wm. P. Farrand, commons.
Orange.—William Montgomery, Senate; John Boon, John Stockard, commons.
Pasquotank.—Thomas Bell, Senate; William J. Hardy, Thomas Jordan, commons.
Person.—Robert Vanhook, Senate; Thomas McGee, Thomas Webb, commons.
Petroleum.—Willis Riddick, Senate; Elisha Burke, John Bogue, commons.
Pitt.—John Joyner, Senate; Marshall Dickinson, William Andrews, commons.
Randolph.—Alexander Gray, Senate; Abraham Brower, Robert Walker, commons.
Richmond.—Francis T. Leake, Senate; Archibald McNair, Henry Dockery, commons.
Robeson.—John Gilchrist, Senate; W. Alford, S. Howell, commons.
Rockingham.—Thomas Blackwell, Senate; Thomas Settle, James Barnett, commons.
Rosem.—John Beard, Jr., Senate; John Linn, John Clement, commons.
Rutherford.—Martin Shuford, Senate; John Carson, William Richardson, commons.
Sampson.—John Sellers, Senate; David Underwood, Thomas Sutton, commons.
Stokes.—John Hill, Senate; Augustine H. Sheppard, Joseph Carter, commons.
Surry.—Pleasant B. Roberts, Senate; Gallah Moore, J. Arnold, commons.
Tyrrell.—John B. Beasley, Senate; Daniel N. Bateman, Frederick Davenport, commons.
Wake.—Henry Seawell, Senate; Nathaniel G. Hand, Samuel Whitaker, commons.
Warren.—M. T. Hawkins, Senate; Thomas J. Green, Robert H. Jones, commons.
Washington.—Samuel Davenport, Senate; William Bozeman, William Armistead, commons.
Wayne.—J. Wasden, Senate; Joshua Hastings, P. B. Raiford, commons.
Wilkes.—Montfort Stokes, Senate; Nathaniel Gordon, John Saintclair, commons.

Borough members.
Edenton.—James Iredell.
Fayetteville.—Robert Strange.
Holifield.—Robert Potter.
Hillsborough.—John Scott.
Newbern.—John Stanley.
Salisbury.—Charles Fisher.
Wilmington.—Joseph A. Hill.

A Quaker in Philadelphia, wanting to buy some oysters, requested the oysterman to leave two or three bushels at his house. Pray sir, said the oysterman, what might your name be? It might be Beelzebub, replied the Quaker, but it aint.

The first step, however remote from the central point of criminality, though not always decisive, is to be feared.

GEN. JACKSON.

The following address was delivered by Gen. Andrew Jackson, on the late Anniversary of American Independence, at a rural dinner, to which he was invited, in Giles County, Tennessee. The address was in reply to the welcome delivered to him on behalf of the Committee of Arrangements, by Aaron V. Brown, Esq.

Sir: I am at a loss for words to express the feelings which have been excited by the remarks you have just addressed to me. The return of this joyous day to our country, and the privilege of uniting in its celebration with so many of my old associates in arms, and this large and respectable assemblage of my fellow citizens, by whom I am so much honored; all concur to heighten those emotions of gratitude and joy with which this memorable era never fails to fire the bosom of every friend and lover of his country.

In the retrospect, sir, which you have taken of our Revolutionary war, allow me to thank you for the flattering notice of my youthful efforts, although I cannot but be sensible that your kindness has given them too much importance. The humble part which I acted in that eventful struggle, served mostly to impress upon my mind the great principles which were secured by it—and to the support of which, if my subsequent labors in the cause of my country have at all contributed, the pains and privations endured, are more than compensated. The spirit, sir, which blazed through the deeds of those revolutionary fathers, was the inspiration of Deity to a just cause, and needed not the unforgiving and ruthless barbarity of the foe to make it unconquerable, even on the field of repeated defeats and disasters: No, sir, cherished by the Author of all Good, supporting and supported by the love of liberty and virtue, it achieved more than could have been, more than ever was done, by the unaided powers of man—the establishment of a free and happy Government, dependent alone upon the will of the People. Let it then be our solemn duty to perpetuate this Government, by recurring often to the first sacrifices with which it was obtained, and to the lessons of wisdom with which its sages have stamped its history.

The second war of our independence grew out of a system of outrage and insult renewed by the same enemy, and no doubt with the hope of annihilating the fair fabric which the first had erected: But, how vain were his hopes! Our sons proved worthy of their fathers, many of whom witnessed the struggle, and in the accomplishment of their prayers, saw their independence gloriously confirmed and re-established, and hailed us worthy the sacred heritage commemorated by this day. To the brave officers and soldiers, sir, a part of whom are now before me, who aided in this struggle, the deserved gratitude of our country has been freely offered, and with them as with one, I know that no higher reward could be received or desired.

I tender to you, sir, my most sincere thanks for the favorable manner with which you have been pleased to speak of my services in the various civil stations to which I have been called by my Country, and particularly by this State. In these, as in all situations of my public life, I am much indebted to the liberality and indulgence of my fellow-citizens; and I beg leave once more to assure them of the consolation which their cheering approbation has always afforded me.

YALE COLLEGE.

The annual commencement of this institution was celebrated in this place on Wednesday the 13th inst. Our city was visited on the occasion by an unusual concourse of strangers from different parts of the country, among whom were many persons of distinction. The exercises, of which a Scheme is given below, were exhibited in the centre Church to a crowded audience, and reflected much credit on the young gentlemen who participated in them and on their instructors. The high literary and moral excellence of the productions gave perfect satisfaction to all who heard them. One hundred Students were admitted to their first degrees. This is believed to be the largest class that has ever graduated at any literary institution in the United States, and is the best evidence of the flourishing condition of Yale College. We are happy to be informed that a considerable number of young gentlemen have already joined the next Freshmen Class, and that the prospect of its being large is favourable. The institution now holds a high rank in this country, and it must be the source of much gratification to its friends that its reputation was never greater or its condition more prosperous than at the present time.

Columbia Register.

Pleasure.—Pleasure is to women what the sun is to the flower; if moderately enjoyed, it beautifies, it refreshes, and it improves; if immoderately enjoyed, it withers, viciates, and destroys. But the duties of domestic life, exercised as they must be in retirement and calling forth all the sensibilities of the female, are, perhaps, as necessary to the full developing of her charms, as the shade is to the rose, confining its beauty and increasing its fragrance.

ENGLAND.

A letter from Manchester, Eng. of the 18th of July, says:

"The scattered groups which were observed yesterday in our streets, apparently condoling with each other on the wretchedness of their prospects, seemed to have concerted together some new measures. About eleven o'clock, hustings were erected on the field of 'Peterloo,' and a mob of between twelve and fifteen thousand persons of every description and of both sexes, many of whom were armed with pikes and staves. The usual topics were attempted to be discussed by one or two speechifiers, but a party of the Queen's Boys made its appearance, and the mob quietly dispersed.

"The disaffected are chiefly composed of persons from Macclesfield and Chorley; a Mr. Wood, of the latter place, an extensive manufacturer and an encourager of the power loom, has been marked out by the rioters, and on Monday the whole of his extensive works were completely destroyed. Our anticipations are gloomy in the extreme, as many of the manufacturers who have kept hands at work three days in the week have come to a determination of stopping altogether; the fund too, for the relief of the distressed, is fast coming to an end.

IRELAND.

The following statement, extracted from the American Eagle, goes to prove there are two sides to every question. It appears, from this account, that where Catholics are riotous at elections in Ireland, the Protestants are sufficiently prompt to punish their audacity. These disgraceful, murderous scenes could not take place, if all men in that country were free and equal; but perhaps it will be said there were only half a dozen Papists. So be it. We believe God regards all his creatures with an impartial eye.

Coram's Champion.

"Great disturbances took place during the elections in Ireland. In county Kerry six men were shot dead, and as many more wounded. Of those shot, only one was actively engaged in the riot. Colonel Crosbie went to Benner's Inn, and told Lord Ennismore his conduct in ordering out the military was ruffianly, and instantly horsewhipped him. An inquest afterwards took place on the bodies, 'at which' (says the Dublin Evening Post) it was clearly shown that no attempt was made to make a prisoner; that the riot act was not read; that the high sheriff and the two magistrates were the chief promoters; and that it was with the most difficultly that the police were dragged into the conflict." The jury found a verdict of death, by shots fired by order of the high sheriff, major Molens, and G. Rowan, esq. "and that such orders were unnecessary and unjustifiable." What the effect of this verdict will be, remains to be seen; but the word "unjustifiable" indicates some shade of criminality, to the amount of, at least, manslaughter. "The sensation (says a letter quoted in the same paper) created on the night of the massacre was dreadful. The relations and friends of the victims running through the streets, calling for arms, that they might avenge themselves; women falling on their knees and invoking maledictions on all who had caused innocent blood to be spilled; these, and the cries which were heard, and the scenes which presented themselves, while a few of the sufferers who yet breathed were taken up a back lane, and the Catholic Clergy administering the last rites of the church in the streets were truly appalling." At the county of Galloway election a fatality took place, of smaller extent, but equally unjustifiable. A party of Lord Clanricarde attacked the tenantry of Major Kirwan; on the 28th ult. a number of gentlemen, coming down a street, fell in contact with some of the populace opposite the meat market, in William-street, and being armed with pistols, bayonets, &c. fired among the crowd, when, melancholy to relate, an unfortunate man, named Jeremiah Sullivan, received a ball in the bottom of his belly, which passed out through his back, and in a few minutes terminated his existence. The coroner's inquest had been adjourned: but eight of the "gentlemen" were committed to gaol.

In Galloway several lives have been lost. Mr. Martin is likely to lose his election, owing to the influence of the Marquis of Clanricarde, Mr. Canning's son-in-law, being exerted against him.

Portugal and Spain.—A sort of controversy is carried on in the Paris journals on the subject of the Portuguese Constitution. Both Liberal and Ultra papers seem agreed that the Constitution is likely to be productive of benefit.

The Austrian Minister wished the diplomatic body to protest against the constitution. The English Ambassador refused, in terms, to sanction any such protest, and the other envoys remained passive.

The friends of the present despotism in Spain are trembling with apprehension, lest they should be compelled to adopt a similar constitution to that of Portugal.

LEAD MINES OF MISSOURI.

In this season of inquiry into the resources of our country, we scarcely know a subject that is of more consequence to the public in general, than that of the lead mines of our western country. The most important of these are situated in Missouri; they are conducted on so simple a plan that no particular mine can be referred to as a perfect example of the capacities of that country to supply our demand. The manner of procuring lead is extremely desultory: a few or none of the miners, or rather diggers, have gone further into the earth than forty feet; and the whole process of the operation is as simple and as easily performed as the digging of a well of equal depth.

The lead mines of the Missouri were discovered more than a century ago, by Reanault, a Frenchman, in the employment of "The Company of the West." These mines were extensively wrought by the company, until the country passed from the dominion of the French. Under Spain, the mines not producing gold, were left to individual exertion; few privileges have been granted, and those few perhaps little regarded.

When that section came into the possession of the U. States, the value of the lead mines was not entirely overlooked, though perhaps imperfectly understood, yet they were noticed as being of importance to the country; and in 1807 a law was passed by Congress, authorising leases of the mineral lands; but no agent for this purpose was appointed, the business being entrusted entirely to the care of the Recorder of Land Titles, at St. Louis, more than seventy miles from the principal mines. Notwithstanding these leases, it became evident that the country was not deriving the advantages from the mines which their riches gave a right to expect. Individuals continued to dig and dispose of lead, without rendering account of their labours, and every thing connected with the mines appeared to be conducted in a most loose and unproductive manner; not perhaps from any wilful neglect on the part of the officer granting leases, but from his inability to discharge the business of the office to which he was appointed.

In 1825, the government became satisfied that an agency, in the direction of the mines, was absolutely necessary; and Lt. M. Thomas, formerly commandant of the arsenal near Frankfort, was appointed superintendent of the Missouri lead mines.

It is understood that the demand for lead in this country is from twelve to fifteen millions of pounds annually—it is probable that the consumption increases. From our lead mines about one-third of the amount is drawn—leaving the remaining two-thirds, about nine millions of pounds, to be imported.

When the land in Missouri was sold, reservations were made by the government of particular portions supposed to abound with lead: the quantity thus reserved is about 150,000 acres: of this, about 9,000 acres have been leased; leaving 141,000 acres unoccupied—enough to employ a very great number of hands, and furnish lead sufficient for almost every nation under heaven.

The manner of obtaining the ore we have already stated is extremely simple. The miners, or rather diggers, as they are with great propriety called, dig pits in the earth, of depths varying from 10 to 30 or 40 feet; the ore is found in detached masses, from an ounce to several hundred pounds weight. It is the common galena, frequently mixed with iron pyrites, and sulphate of barytes; when found free from foreign substance, it yields about seventy per cent. on smelting. This ore which yields 70 per cent. is purchased by the smelters at the rate of eight cwt. of lead for a ton, being on allowance of 30 per cent.—thus securing to the smelter 35 per cent.

The smelting is done in small furnaces, erected at suitable situations; and it is said that after deducting every item of expense, calculating all work at the highest price, the smelter has a nett profit of twenty dollars per ton on his labors.

Shot are manufactured near Potosi, in small wooden towers, erected upon the high cliffs of the Mississippi.

The means of individual wealth and national profit, it will be seen, are of easy access in Missouri; and under the able direction of Mr. Thomas, who has recently removed his family into that state, in order to devote his undivided attention to the interests of the government, which it is evident are identified in this respect with the convenience and profit of individuals.

N. Orleans Argus.

It is estimated by the intelligent editor of the Charleston Southern Patriot that \$500,000 are annually spent in the northern states by the residents of South Carolina.

It is probable that the National Intelligencer will have published all the speeches delivered in last session of congress, about the time that the next session commences.

Salisbury:

OCTOBER 3, 1826.

The two advertisements on the subject of existing theological controversies, left at the office of the Western Carolinian during the Editor's absence, cannot be published in our paper. They are on a subject that ought always to be excluded from the columns of a Newspaper. We will print them in hand-bill form, if desired.

THE CROPS.

The alarm occasioned by an apprehension of a failure of the crops, has, in a great measure, subsided in this section of country. A few rains towards the close of the season, were of incalculable benefit in filling out the ears of corn. We have heard it mentioned, by persons well informed on the subject, that the crops of corn in Rowan are, perhaps, as good as last year; and in Cabarrus and Mecklenburg, they are said to be better. In Rutherford, Haywood, Burke, and Buncombe, there is better corn than has been raised for many years past. New corn has sold in this place at 50 cents per bushel, delivered; and we have heard of some being sold at 40 cents per bushel, at the heap.

The Raleigh Register announces the election of Ninian Edwards, in the following words:—"It is now certain that Ninian Edwards is elected Governor of Illinois. This cannot fail to be a source of regret to honest men of all parties."

Who elected Ninian Edwards?—The People of a Sister state, and of course he must have received a majority of the votes of the people of that state. If honest men of all parties regret his election, we may say, that the same feeling must have prevailed honest men from voting for him: But a majority of the men of Illinois did vote for him—Enos, a majority of the voters of Illinois, according to Messrs. Galeas, are not honest men. If this be the charity of the Editors of the Register, we pray they may never exercise it towards us.

We understand that the Hon. Israel Pickens, in consequence of continued and obstinate illness, has resigned his seat as one of the United States Senators from the state of Alabama. So delicate has been the state of his health, that he has not yet reached Alabama from Washington, since the last session of Congress. He has been, for a number of weeks during this season, in Cabarrus county, the place of his nativity.

Slander.—At the fall term of the superior court for Burke county, held at Morganton last week, a case of damages for slander, (Palmer vs. Wilson), was tried. Wilson had charged Palmer with having stolen \$500 worth of hogs from him. After ingenious and eloquent arguments from counsel, and a luminous charge from his Hon. Judge Ruffin, the jury retired, and in a short time returned with a verdict of five hundred dollars damages against the defendant.

John P. Erwin, Esq. Postmaster at Nashville, Tenn. has challenged Gen. Samuel Houston, representative in Congress from that district, to a duel, for statements which the General acknowledged he made in Washington city last winter, pending the appointment of Postmaster at Nashville, "impeaching the integrity of" Mr. Erwin's conduct. The General made no written reply to the challenge.

A Mr. R. Helme, of Johnston county, proposes to publish a weekly paper in the city of Raleigh, to be entitled the "HALTER." He proposes to support the present administration of the general government, but will not hang its opponents; the particular victims of his "Halter," will be political malefactors.—All those who patronize the paper, will have it in their power to choke their enemies whenever they please, by just placing their names in the "Halter." The paper will be as large as any in the state—and the price the same.

Philip P. Barbour, late Speaker of the House of Representatives, has been nominated by the people of Louisa county, a candidate for the seat in the U. States senate, now occupied by John Randolph, Mr. Randolph's term of service expiring on the 4th of March next. We hope Judge Barbour may beat the Roanoke orator.

FROM THE AMERICAN FARMER.
FEEDING HOGS WITH COTTON SEED.

South Carolina, Oct. 20, 1825.
MR. EDITOR: In one of your late numbers, a writer from this state, wishes some information relative to the destruction of hogs from eating cotton seed. He must pardon my great surprise that so valuable a manure should ever be thus suffered to produce such injury, instead of being preserved for the increase of the product of our fields. Some years since I was made acquainted with the following plan, not only to prevent such bad effects to the hogs, but to them; and, by feeding them two weeks before they were killed, with corn, good bacon was obtained at a cheap rate. I have never tested the plan by an experiment. The cotton seed is to be thrown into water, in a canal or pond, and the hogs are only allowed to eat the seed in the water. The seed, from undergoing fermentation in part, or rotting, may then produce no bad effects to the hogs; and if the deleterious effects are presented, we know

they will fatten, from the quantity of oil they contain.

FROM THE BOSTON GAZETTE.

GRAT SALE OF DOMESTIC GOODS.
The Hall of the new Market-House exhibited, on Tuesday, a gratifying spectacle to every true friend of his country, and a sound system of protection to American Industry. The room is 536 feet by 50, and was filled with various kinds of Cotton and Woollen Goods, of excellent fabric and finish, and with Wool, and packages of Shoes, and many beautiful articles of Cabinet Furniture.

There were over 3000 packages of Cottons and Woollens exhibited, and though the Markets throughout the United States are exceedingly bad, and even lower than they have ever been known before, owing to the distress in England, and the consequent influx of her Manufactures into this country, every package was sold at better prices than could have been anticipated at so large a sale, and at a time of unusual stagnation of trade. The Woollen Goods generally were sold at somewhat less prices than they can be afforded; but the Manufacturers must bear in mind that British Woollens are constantly selling at our auctions, in all the great cities, at enormous sacrifices. It is, however, greatly to be feared, such has been the increase of the Factories and Machinery in England, within a few years, and so large a portion of her population being dependent on the operation of this Machinery for a miserable and scanty subsistence, that British Woollens will for many years to come, find their way into this market, should they continue to be sold even at the present low prices. One principal cause of the great increase of Machinery in England was owing to the demand for Goods for the South American States. The loans made to these States, by England, were paid, to a great extent, in British Manufactures. South America has not now the means of paying for similar goods, and the demand having been diminished, by other nations, formerly supplied by England, manufacturing for themselves, there has been a great surplus of goods produced, to be disposed of wherever the most can be obtained for them. Nor is it easy suddenly to curtail, to a very great extent, the production of British Manufactures. The establishments of Gott and of Hirst are the two largest in England, producing weekly about 7000 yards of Broadcloth. About the same quantity is now weekly manufactured by only eight, out of the many Factories that have been put in operation in New-England, and three other establishments are in a state of forwardness, the buildings having been erected, and some of the Machinery put in operation, that will manufacture about 9000 yards of Broadcloth per week. It becomes a question then of serious consideration, whether, in this stage of our Cloth Manufactures, any step shall be taken to secure to Manufacturers the markets of this country.

The Saratoga Sentinel mentions a valuable improvement in the construction of a threshing machine. It is said to be simple and economical, the whole expense not exceeding \$30. Water or horse power can be applied; and a man and a horse may thresh from 80 to 100 bushels per day. The patentee is Col. James Hyde.

It is stated in the Rhode-Island Journal, that the manufacturers in that State alone consume thirty thousand bales of cotton annually.

A late Liverpool paper gives the following directions for obtaining flowers of different colors, on the same stem. "Split a small twig of the Elder bush lengthwise, and having scooped out the pith, fill each of the compartments with seeds of flowers of different sorts, but which blossom about the same time, surround them with mould, and then tying together the two bits of wood, plant the whole in a pot filled with earth properly prepared. The stems of the different flowers will thus be so incorporated as to exhibit to the eye only one stem, throwing out branches covered with flowers analogous to the seed which produce them."

Commercial.—A Liverpool circular of Monday evening, the 31st of July, after noticing a general improvement in the transaction of the previous week, says, "the demand during the last two days has been less animated; there has however been a fair extent of business done, and the small advance above noticed has been firmly supported. On Saturday the sales amounted from 1,200 to 1,300 bags, and to-day about 1,500 bags have been purchased, nearly the whole by the trade. The result of the operations in the Manchester market to-morrow is anxiously looked for, which will in a great measure regulate the proceedings here during the remainder of the week."

U. S. Navy.—The ship of the line now building at Portsmouth will be called the Alabama, and the frigate the Santee.

Dr. Temuel Lewis, of Nash county, is announced, in addition to four or five others, previously named in our paper, as a candidate to succeed Mr. Edwards in the 20th Congress, from the Warrenton district, in this state.

Elections for Members of the 20th Congress have lately taken place in some of the western States.

In Indiana, Thos. H. Blake has been elected from the 1st District, by a majority of 89 votes over Ratcliff Boon, the present incumbent.

In Illinois, Joseph Duncan has been elected, in the place of Daniel P. Cook, the present member; and Ninian Edwards Governor of the State.

Mr. Test has lost his election for Indiana. He was a friend to Gen. Jackson originally, but lately his political attachments were directed towards Mr. Adams. The people have sent Oliver H. Smith to congress in his room.

In Vermont, the Rev. Ezra Butler, and the Rev. Aaron Leland have been elected, the former Governor, and the latter Lieut. Governor of the State.

Enoch Lincoln has been almost unanimously elected Governor of Maine.

The Evening Post contains the report on the accounts of the "New York Mount Hope Loan Company." A more Flemish account cannot well be imagined. This Company, says the Post, has been in existence but a short time, and has managed, or rather mismanaged, in such a way, as to have sunk the whole, stock and fluke, as the sailor says. It reminds us of the story of the Kilkenny cats, who fought until they eat each other up, tails and all. Balt. Patriot

It is going the rounds of the newspapers, as a most remarkable fact, and worthy of all notice, that the *roae* rode by general Packenham, at the battle of New Orleans, is now owned by an inhabitant of Hebron, Connecticut. In the neighborhood of this place, [Nashville] we have not only the horse rode by the conqueror of Packenham, but we have the conqueror himself. [Whig and Banner.

The U. S. sloop of war Lexington, Capt. Shubrick, arrived at New York on Monday week, from a cruise on the coast of Labrador. She left the Straits of Belleisle on the 16th ult. in company with the British sloop of war Orestes, bound to St. Johns, N. F.

The ceremony of laying the corner-stone of a new and splendid Freemason's Hall in Washington City, was solemnized on the 19th ult.

THE MARKETS.

FAYETTEVILLE PRICES, Sept. 20.
Cotton, 8 1/2 a 8 3/4; flour, fine, 5 a 6, superfine scarce, \$5 7/8; wheat, \$1 1/5; whiskey, 45 to 55; peach brandy, 60 a 70; apple do. 55 to 60; corn, 75 a 80; bacon, 11 1/4; salt, Turkeys Island, 75 a 85 per bush.; molasses, 42 a 45; sugar, muscovado, 10 a 11; coffee, prime green, 15 to 20; 2d and 3d quality, 15 a 18; tea, hyson, \$1 20 a 1 20; flaxseed, 75; tallow, 11 a 12; beeswax, 30 a 32; rice 35 to 4 per 100 lbs.; iron, 5 1/2 a 6, pr. 100 lbs.; tobacco, leaf, \$3 1/4 a 4; manufactured, 5 a 29 pr. cwt. Observer.

CHARLESTON PRICES, Sept. 18.
Cotton, S. Island, 22 a 30; stained do. 8 a 10 Maine and Santee, 17 a 20 cts; short staple, 8 a 10 cts; Whiskey, 34 a 35 cts; Bacon, 8 1/2; Hams, 11 a 12; Lard, 9 1/4 a 10 1/4; Bagging, Dundee and Inverness, (42 inch.) 21 a 25; Coffee, Prime Green, 17 a 18; 2d to good, 13 to 16; Georgia Bank Bills.—1 to 1 1/2 per cent. discount. North Carolina Do.—4 1/2 to 5 per cent. discount. Cottons.—New Uplands are beginning to arrive in small lots, and the staple of some which has been recently received, proves to be very good. Old Uplands, of fair quality, are selling at about 9 cents; the best new crop will readily command 10 cents—and in some few instances it has gone a little higher. Nothing doing in Sea-Islands, &c.
Flour.—There has been some improvement in the demand for this article, since our last—and sales of fresh Richmond Flour, have been made at \$5 1/2.
Corn.—One cargo sale only has been made during the week, at 65 cents. The stock in hand is very large, and the demand quite limited. Oats, Peas and Hay, continue about the same as quoted in our last.

CAMDEN PRICES, Sept. 19.
Cotton, 7 a 8; corn, 87 to \$1 00; bacon, 11 1/2 to 12 1/2; whiskey, 45 to 50; brandy, peach 65 a 75; brandy, apple 60 to 65; tallow 11 a 12; flour, 75 to 85; tobacco, (manufactured) 12 to 15.

CHIRAW, SEPTEMBER 22.

Corn, and Corn Meal, command \$1 by the Load, and \$1 25 by the Bushel—Flour sells at \$10 per barrel, the supply in Market of each is limited. Bacon 12 cts at wholesale, 18 cents retail; Beef 6 a 7 at retail.

We wish our readers would look at the word BACON in the above, and notice that it retails at eighteen cents, and that there is hardly any in market.

MARRIED.

Near Fayetteville, on the 14th inst. Mr. Malcolm McLean, aged 21, to Miss Ann Snow, aged 11!!

DIED.

On the 9th instant, in Mecklenburg county, Mrs. Margaret Weeks, wife of John Weeks, Esq. about 45 years of age.

By Saturday's Mail.

LATE FROM ENGLAND.

By the ship Frances Henrietta, Capt. White, arrived at New York from Liverpool, the editors of the New York Com-

mmercial Advertiser, have received London papers to the 11th, Liverpool to the 10th August.

The Paris Etoile of the 7th August, states, that sentence has been pronounced in the affair of the Conspirators at St. Petersburg. Thirty-six have been sentenced to death. Five only have suffered an ignominious death—they have been hanged.

London, Aug. 9.—The commerce of the country continues to improve; there appears a reaction also in the principal ports of Europe.

Cotton, the demand last week was very good at an advance of 1/2 per lb.

Constantinople, July 10.

It seems the Sultan is proceeding steadily and fearlessly in his undertaking; and so far as terror can operate upon the minds of those whom he might cause to fear, he is likely to find every obstacle removed. Not that he trusts to this alone, for the more formidable of his opponents are daily and hourly consigned to the hands of the executioner. If blood be a good cement for the new edifice he is constructing, he has enough of it to ensure its durability.

A letter from Leghorn affirms, on the 19th, that Lord Cochrane's squadron was in sight of that port.

The London Courier of August 9, contains a private letter dated Lisbon, July 14, which states that the Count of Porto Santo had given in his resignation on the ground of the influence which the British had over the affairs of the nation.

LATEST FROM VERACRUZ.

The schr. Blucher, Capt. Fitch, 22 days from Veracruz, arrived here last evening. Baltimore Pat.

We learn by the Blucher, that the delegations from the four Republics, Colombia, Peru, Guatemala and Mexico, have concluded the main business of the Grand Congress of Panama, without waiting for the moral influence of the Ministers from the United States and the European powers. One member of each Legation had returned to their respective governments—the remainder had embarked for Acapulco to resume their sessions at Tacubaya, near the city of Mexico. The Mexican Legation and part of that from Guatemala had arrived at Acapulco, where the others were daily expected. Nothing is said in the Government Extraordinary Gazette (which was transmitted to Veracruz by express) of the delegation from the United States.

Commodore Porter had taken command of the Mexican Navy, which is in a dismantled and inefficient state, without officers and men sufficient to man one single property.

Isaac B. Deha.—This unfortunate individual, on the 31st Aug. was boarding in a tavern in Cynthia, and was apparently in tolerable health. His windpipe which was severed by the attempt to cut his throat, remained asunder, and there was no connection between it and the mouth. He breathed through a silver tube inserted in his throat; eats and drinks with difficulty, but can only articulate (in whispers,) a few words at a time. His wife has again joined him, and remains with him. Kentucky Public Ads.

ELECTION IN ILLINOIS.

Extract of a letter from Shawneetown, Illinois, dated the 20th of August.

Without apology, permit me to state, that Mr. Cook is beaten by a man who, in the political world, is scarcely known—not even in Illinois; and who received a considerable majority, although he run with another Jackson candidate in opposition to Mr. Cook. The Jacksonians would have done much better, had they been permitted to take up a man of their own choosing—and but one. Edwards is elected Governor, and that only by his forbearance in relation to the Presidential election, and his repeated expressions of friendship for Gen. Jackson.

Public Vendue.

A GOOD plantation lying on Third Creek in Rowan county, N. C. between Neely's and Turner's Mills, containing about 146 acres; 50 or 60 of which is under cultivation, 4 or 5 in Meadow, with a good dwelling and out houses. Also, household and kitchen furniture; Cattle, Hogs, Sheep, Corn, Wheat and Oats. All of which will be sold at Public Sale, on Tuesday, the 17th of Oct. inst. if not sold before at private sale. Persons wishing to purchase will apply to the subscriber on the premises.

Terms for property unsold will be made known on the day of sale.

RICHARD SWAN.

Sept. 20th, 1826.

Judge Murphey's Lottery.

IN consequence of the failure of several persons in whose hands Tickets had been placed for sale, to make returns to the Commissioner, of the Tickets which they had sold, the drawing of this Lottery did not commence at the time appointed; though it appeared probable, from the returns made, that a sufficient number had been sold to justify a commencement of the drawing. All persons having tickets for sale in this Lottery, are requested to continue the sale of them until the 15th of November next, and then report to the commissioner, Dr. James Webb, at Hillsboro, how many Tickets remain unsold, and their numbers.

The drawing will commence on the 4th Monday in November next; and it is hoped that a sufficient number of Tickets will be sold by that time, to justify the Commissioner in continuing the drawing from day to day, until it can be completed.

September 24th, 1826.

For Rent.

THE extensive and valuable *Tavern Stand* in the town of Statesville, owned and occupied by the late Capt. Robert Worke, previous to his death; with two Lots in said Town. For particulars, apply to the Executors. Sept. 29, 1826. 933

Stone Lime for sale.

THE subscriber living in Stokes county, has on hand a fresh kind of stone lime, of a superior quality—about 1000 bushels, which may be had at his usual selling price by application at his limekiln on Snow Creek.

JAMES MARTIN Sen'r.
September, 14th 1826. 532

Notice.

THE remaining Lots in the town of Statesville, will be sold at public vendue, at the Court-House in Statesville, on the third Monday in October next. The terms will be made known on that day.

WESLEY REYNOLDS,
MICHAEL RICKART,
ABRAHAM K. SIMONSON,
JOHN H. McLAUGHLIN,
SQUIRE LOWRY,

Commissioners

Statesville, July 1st, 1826. 3mt30

The Salisbury Fall Races.

WILL commence on Wednesday, the 25th day of October next, and continue three days.

First day: The Jockey Club. Purse, of \$250, two mile heats; entrance to subscribers \$20, to non-subscribers \$30.

Second day: A Purse of \$150, mile heats, free for any thing except the winning horse on the preceding day; entrance to subscribers \$15, to non-subscribers \$5.

Third day: The Proprietor's Purse, for the entrance money of the three days, mile heats, best three in five; free for any thing raised and owned in Rowan county.

Horses to be entered for the first and second day's races before sunset the evenings previously. F. YARBROUGH, Proprietor.
Salisbury, N. C. Sept. 6, 1826. 632

Gold Mine for Sale.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Parker's Gold Mine, lying in the county of Montgomery, N. C. will be offered for sale, on the first day of November, 1826, to the highest bidder. Further particulars will be made known on the day of sale, which will take place at the mine.

GEORGE HODGE.

Sept. 19th, 1826. 3121

Notice to the members of the Salisbury Bible Society.

SUCH of the members of the Salisbury Auxiliary Bible Society, as are in arrears for annual contributions, or for books sold, are requested to call on the Treasurer, and pay the same, as money is wanting to make a remittance to the American Bible Society, for books obtained.

Sept. 20, 1826. 2630

MEDICAL COLLEGE OF

SOUTH-CAROLINA.

THE LECTURE will be resumed in this Institution on the second Monday of November next, as follows:

On Anatomy.—By John Edwards Holbrook, M. D.

Surgery.—James Ramsay, M. D.

Institutes and Practice of Medicine.—Samuel H. Dickson, M. D.

Medicine.—Henry B. Frost, M. D.

Obstetrics and the diseases of Women and Infants.—Thomas G. Prioleau, M. D.

Chemistry and Pharmacy.—Edmund Ravenel, M. D.

Natural History and Botany.—Stephen Elliott, L. L. D.

F. Geddings, M. D.—Demonstrator of Anatomy.

J. F. HOLBROOK, Dean of the Faculty.
September 1. 634

Dissolution.

THE Mercantile Copartnership heretofore existing in Wilkesboro, N. C. under the firm of S. F. Patterson & Co. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the said concern, are particularly requested to settle their accounts with S. F. Patterson, as speedily as possible, as it is necessary the business of the firm should be closed. And all persons holding claims against the concern, will please present them to him for payment.

S. F. PATTERSON,
W. F. WAUGH,
JOHN FINLEY.

Aug. 18th, 1826.

\$70 Dollars Reward

FOR Sam, a negro fellow about twenty five years old, about 5 feet 9 inches high, slender made, a little yellow and very sensible; left my premises the 6th of July last; has with him a suit of jeans mixed homespun clothes, also a new suit of broad cloth, colour not known. Supposed to have been taken off by a white man, and if so, on prosecution to conviction, fifty dollars reward will be given, or seventy dollars reward for Sam, if lodged in any jail in this state so that I can get him. CHRISTOPHER BRANDON.

Unionville, S. C. Sept. 7, 1826. 2122

Taken up and Committed.

TO the jail of Montgomery county, on the 15th day of September, 1826, a Negro man, about 27 or 28 years of age, and says his name is JOHN, and belongs to a Mr. Farrier, living in Lancaster District, S. C. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

A. FORREST, Jailor.
Sept. 16th, 1826. 332

State of North Carolina, Rowan county:

AUGUST sessions, 1826: original attachment, levied, &c. Christopher Irwin, *adversus* George Irwin, dec'd. vs. Alexander Lowrance. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this state, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made for six weeks successively, in the Western Carolinian, printed in Salisbury, that the defendant appear at our next court of pleas and quarter sessions, to be held for Rowan county, at the Court-house in Salisbury, on the third Monday of November next, then and there to reply and plead, or judgment will be taken according to the plaintiff's demand. JNO. GILES, Ck.

September 24th, 1826. 2121

POETRY.

ON THE DEATH OF A YOUNG BRIDE.

BY MISS M. G. LEWIS.

I did not wish that thou shouldst meet
This sad and early doom,
And be so soon of joy bereft
To wither in the tomb;
I did not hope to see thee torn
From every tender tie,
And leave thy widow'd mate to mourn
Love's last expiring sigh:
Though thou hadst shrouded all my path,
Through many a future year,
No rival's hate—no jealous wrath
Was nursed against thee here;
Though thou hadst blasted all of joy
That life could offer me,
I never panted to destroy
The share it held for thee;
Thou might'st have dwelt in gentle rest
Had heaven averted this:
I could have borne to know thee blest,
But not to view thy bliss.
And, though thou'st glided now away
From friendship and from hate,
It does not throw one brighter ray
Upon my changeless fate;
The darkness spread enwraps me still,
And—till life's closing hour—
My heart may wake to sorrow's thrill,
But ne'er to pleasure's power.
A short but happy lot was thine:
Loved—blest—then early given
From where earth's budding joys entwine,
To ripen joys in heaven.

A PEEP at a TRUE NOVEL READER.

She slumbered in the rocking chair she'd occupied all day,
And in her lap, half open, lay the last new novel lay.
Upon the hearth the dying brands their interest raptures shed—
A darling candle near her stands, with a crown about its head.
Her hair which long unkempt had been was hanging loosely round,
The curls by many a shining pin, to cooest dance bound;
Her gown—it had been white I ween—but white it was not then;
Her ruffles too had once been clean, and might be so again.
One slip-shod foot the fender greet, the other sought the floor,
And folded o'er her hearing breast, a faded shawl she wore.
The flickering light in fading fast—the parour colder grown—
The midnight hour has long been past—the cock for morning groans.
She cares not, she, for mortal things, for in her busy brain
The history's imaginings are acted o'er again;
But while in this delicious nap, her vision sense is bound,
The book, escaping from her lap, falls tumbling to the ground.
She wakes! but 'tis all to see the candle's latest beam,
Her blackened curls and so she revives one friendly gleam;
Then groping through the passage, far, she steals with solace
And leaving every door ajar, creeps sighing into bed.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MANUFACTURE OF SILK.

In our paper of the 19th ult. in mentioning the *Sewing Silk* manufactured in Surry county, we made a mistake in the name of the young ladies engaged in the manufacture: It should have been "the Misses Harrison," instead of *Harris*.

We will take this occasion to place before our readers, some practical remarks on the management of Silk Worms, written by Mr. S. Alexander, of Pennsylvania. These remarks are applicable to any section of country.

The eggs of the Silk Worm, should be kept especially as Spring advances, in a cold situation. When the Mulberry leaves begin to appear, any number of the eggs may be exposed to the air, unless the weather be cold, and in a few days after, they will produce the young worm. When the eggs are hatched before the leaves come out, the worms may be fed with young lettuce, free from wet.

The writer has fed them entirely on lettuce, but he found by doing so, that the strength and goodness of the silk was much diminished.

The worm ought to be put on white paper and placed on shelves protected from the wind and weather. Care must be taken to keep insects, especially the *red ant*, and other vermin from the shelves, which should be unconnected with the walls or ceiling of the building. The worms will require to be fed three times, and near the period of their last eating, four times a day. The mulberry leaves are to be sprinkled lightly over them. Attention must be paid to have the young worms fed with the youngest and most tender leaves. When the leaves are wet with dew or rain, they must be spread out on a cloth or very clean floor, to dry before they are given to the worms. The shelves or boards on which the worms are placed require to be occasionally cleaned, particularly in wet weather. This is easily done after the worms have been fed, when they are on the fresh leaves, by removing the leaves with the worms on them to a clean shelf; when the first shelf may be cleaned for the reception of the worms from the next. The rooms where the worms are kept, should allow a free circulation of air. In about four weeks the worms begin to wind, and in this they change their skin three or four times. At these periods, they eat nothing and should not be disturbed. When the worms begin to spin, place branches of the white oak, and twigs of the birch or chesnut

trees near them, when they will leave their food and commence forming their cocoons. In three days the worms from the commencement of their spinning will have finished their cocoons or little balls of silk. In about fourteen days from its beginning to wind, the worm will eat out of the cocoon in the shape of moths. In this state they require no food; to prevent the moth or fly destroying the silk, (which they do if permitted to eat through their cocoons,) it will be necessary to bake them in an oven of the temperature when bread is drawn from it, but not so hot as to scorch when tried with sprinkling of flour. If the oven be not warm enough, instead of killing the chrysalis, it will only bring it forward the sooner. One half hour in the oven if warm enough, will be sufficient to kill the chrysalis. It will be advisable to reserve a sufficient number of unbaked cocoons, according to the quantity desired, for stock. The moths or flies, had better be placed on paper, where the moths will deposit their eggs; the paper can then be folded up and put in a box, or other secure place, until the next spring.

The worms eat more leaves in three or four days after they have passed their fourth sickness, than they did in all their time before. The leaves are accounted better for the worms, when they have been gathered four or five hours, than fresh from the tree; and in rainy weather they will keep about two or three days by turning them two or three times a day, without bruising them, and be fit for food.

To reel the silk from the cocoons—first, take off the outside tow, then a small quantity, perhaps a hundred cocoons, may be put in a kettle or pan of warm water; the kettle must be suspended over a moderate fire, so as to keep the water at a right heat. The water ought never to boil, as the ebullition would entangle the silk. Hot water, near boiling cannot fail to dissolve the gum, and the silk will run off the cocoons with ease. If the cocoons be gently stirred with a small whisk, the ends will adhere to it, and may be drawn up. Enough should be taken up to make a thread one fourth or one-sixth the size of sewing silk. These ends must be gathered into one and made fast to a common reel, and the silk can then be reeled off as cotton or other article. The pressing of the thread of silk between the thumb and finger, as it goes on the reel, will fasten the several threads together, so as to form one. Much attention must be given in keeping the thread of silk nearly of the same size. Silk reeled in this way carefully, is worth from four to five dollars the pound. It is stated, that a Miss Rhodes, in England, obtained from a single cocoon, 408 yards of silk in an entire thread—the writer has obtained from a single cocoon of his own raising in this city, 489 yards, in an entire thread. 200 cocoons, will make one ounce of eggs: that is to say, one hundred pairs of the fly will produce that quantity; for one female Silk Moth will lay 200 eggs; which are distinguished thus; the males being pointed at both ends of the cocoons, and the females more blunt on the ends and looser.

The eggs, when they are first laid, are of a pale yellow, but in a few days change into a liver colour; and what is wonderful, these eggs are kept ten months in the year as a dead thing, taking life again in their season.

Besides all other advantages arising from propagating the Silk Worm, the nation in general reaps this one very great benefit—that it employs a great number of their industrious poor, for not only men, but women, children, and impotent person may be made use of in this work, for it is a work both easy and pleasant, and performed in as delightful a season as any in the whole year.

Delaware Paper.

MARRIAGE.

"Marriage is certainly a condition upon which the happiness or misery of life does very much depend, more indeed than most people think beforehand. To be confined to live with one perpetually, for whom we have no liking or esteem, must certainly be an uneasy state. There had need be a great many good qualities to recommend a constant conversation with one, when there is some share of kindness—but without love, the best of all good qualities will never make a constant conversation easy and delightful. And whence proceed those

innumerable domestic miseries that plague and utterly confound so many families, but from want of love and kindness in the wife or husband—from these come their neglect and careless management of affairs at home, and their profuse, extravagant expenses abroad. In word, it is not easy, as it is not needful, to recount the evils that arise abundantly from the want of conjugal affection only.

"And since this is so certain, a man or woman runs the most fearful hazard that can be, who marries without this affection in themselves, and without good assurances of it in the other. Let your love advise before you choose, and your choice be fixed before you marry. Remember the happiness or misery of your life depends upon this one act, and that nothing but death can dissolve the knot. A single life is doubtless preferable to a married one, where prudence and affection do not accompany the choice; but where they do, there is no terrestrial happiness equal to the married state. There cannot be too near an equality, too exact a harmony, betwixt a married couple—it is a step of such weight as calls for all our foresight and penetration; and, especially, the temper and education must be attended to. In unequal matches, the men are more generally in fault than the women, who can seldom be choosers.

"Wisdom to gold prefer, for 'tis much less
To make your fortune, than your happiness!"

"Marriages, founded on affection, are the most happy. Love (says Addison) ought to have shot its roots deep, and to be well grown before we enter into that state. There is nothing which more nearly concerns the peace of mankind—it is his choice in this respect, on which his happiness or misery in life depends. Though Solomon's description of a wise and good woman may be thought too mean and mechanical for this refined generation, yet certain it is, that the business of a family is the most profitable and honourable study they can employ themselves in. The best dowry to advance the marriage of a young lady, is, when she has in her countenance, mildness—in her spirit, wisdom—in her behaviour, modesty—and in her nature, virtue.

"Better is a portion in a wife, than with a wife."

"An inviolable fidelity, good humour, and complacency of temper, in a wife, outlive all the charms of a fine face, and make the decays of it invisible. The surest way of governing both a private family and a kingdom, is for a husband and a prince to yield at certain times something of their prerogative. A good wife, says Solomon, is a good portion, and there is nothing of so much worth, as a mind well instructed. Sweetness of temper, affection to her husband, form the basis of matrimonial felicity. The idea of power, on either side, should be totally banished. It is not sufficient that the husband should never have occasion to regret the want of it—the wife must so behave, that he may never be conscious of possessing it."

HYMENEAL VAGARY.

Not very long ago, a young man who had been a constant visitor at the house of an old and tolerably wealthy citizen of New-York, was supposed to be on the point of marriage to his daughter. The young people were looked upon as "one indivisible;" and nothing but the priest's sanction was wanting to their happiness:

"But now, what the scene of bliss
Was changed to prospects dreary!"

Death that undying enemy of man, suddenly took her father to himself, and, instead of the gay attire of the marriage ceremony, the family had now to assume the dark insignia of mourning. By degrees the widow overcame her sorrow; and as the memory of her departed lord failed to excite the sigh and flow of tears usual on such occasions, she began to open her eyes upon her new condition. Having no other care on earth—not she—the welfare of her child engrossed her thoughts—and, wise by experience, she all at once declared it was not proper that the youth should any longer visit her daughter as a lover. It was very strange, and only to be accounted for by the fickleness of his sex in love affairs; but the gallant was suddenly convinced of the justice of the old lady's conduct, and went occasionally in a friendly way only, to see the mother and daughter. The poor girl's face evinced her disappointment and sor-

row; but how was she astonished to find that

"In a few months, or ere those shoes were old
With which" her mother "followed her poor father's body,
Like Nibs, all tramps; ah, even she!"

gave herself in wedlock to her own *ci devant* lover—a young Yorkshireman, by the bye! Cupidity, it is certain, overpowered Cupid in this affair; for the widow, though old, was comparatively rich.

[*Kinderhook Herald.*]

DANCING.

One side.—Moderate dancing occasionally, is a valuable exercise. To the powers of music and elevated festivity, it unites the charm of refined sociability and attraction, and inspires an animation which moves the system in a more pleasing and effectual manner, and with happier effects, than other common exercises can boast.

The other side.—In one of our American colleges, a few years since, a theme for discussion (according to the usage of the institution) was given to one of the classes by its officer, on which each individual was required to express his opinion either orally or in writing, taking any such view of the subject as his own judgment and ingenuity might suggest. The theme was dancing. At the appointed time the class assembled in presence of their instructor, when the argument was commenced, and continued for some time with great gravity, both for and against the practice in all its bearings, until Mr. J. in his turn was called upon to express his sentiments, when the discussion was closed as follows:

Sir, said Mr. J., I have examined this matter with some diligence, but I really scarcely know what to say. Almost any other theme would have furnished me something to contribute to the discussion; but what can one say of this! After all my labor, the sum and substance of the matter seems to me to be only this. A party of ladies and gentlemen (who elsewhere pass for intelligent and rational beings) assemble in the ball room. Soon they array themselves in opposing lines. Presently, a young lady jumps up from the floor, shakes one foot and comes down again. Again she springs up and the other foot quivers. Then she turns round on her place, springs up and shakes both her feet; her intelligent partner performing the same operations at the same time. Then both rush forward, and seize each others' hands, jump up again, shake their feet, turn round, return to their places, jump up again, then shake their feet and stand still. The next lady and gentleman rationally and soberly follow the example just set them, jumping, shaking their feet, and turning, and so on to the end. And all for no other reason that I can perceive, than because black Coffee sits in the corner yonder ☞ drawing a horse hair across a catgut.

Col. AARON BURR.

Aaron Burr, who some years ago occupied so large a space in the public arena, is now a practising lawyer at the New-York bar. He sustains (says the *Trenton Emporium*) a very high reputation for talents and legal acquirements; and is in independent circumstances. A casual visitor to the city, who chooses to pass an hour or two in the vicinity of Tammany Hall, will generally notice a small, delicate, white-haired man, moving about in meditative mood, alone, and noticing no one; a man whose keen eye and expressive countenance, where age has in vain struggled to quench the fire of genius, and whose appearance, bespeaking the finished gentleman, will arrest all his attention. That man is *Aaron Burr*—who was one day the Vice President of the United States, the next a fugitive from the blood of Hamilton; at another time mounted on the whirlwind of revolution, and meditating the dissolution of the Union and the building up of a southern monarchy; and then, a prisoner, answering to the charges of high treason at the bar of his country. A man who, perhaps, considered with reference to the powers of mind alone, had no superior, has now no superior. But he left the path of honorable virtue; and he is, what you may see him—a solitary being in the midst of society; pointed out to the passing stranger as a mere object of curiosity.

Report Courtrooms and Political.

A gentleman, invited the other evening, by his friend who was of opposite politics, to take a social glass, was desired to give a sentiment; and raising it accordingly, observed, "I would give you the present administration"—if "I thought it would go down;" "Drink it," replied the other, "I am sure it will go down."

CORSICAN HEROINE.

Madame Gaffori, in the absence of her patriotic husband, was besieged by the Gennese for several days, in the town of Corte. She possessed courage and strength beyond her sex. Although in the want of provisions, she and a few of her followers succeeded in repulsing the assailants; but the latter increasing in number a part of her little band fell in the contest, while the others alarmed at the fate of their comrades, advised Madame Gaffori to capitulate. Reproaching their cowardice, she seized a lighted match, and hastening to one of the vaults beneath the house, which served as a powder magazine, told her men, if they stopped firing on the enemy, she would bury herself and them in the ruins of her mansion. At this conjuncture, gen. Gaffori arrived with a reinforcement, and saved his heroic wife and his home.

Sketches of Corsica.

Montreal, (L. C.) Aug. 31.

All the world has heard of the story of the artist who painted fruit so well that the fowls of the air came and pecked at the picture. A circumstance somewhat akin to this took place in this city on Friday last. In Mr. Try's furniture warehouse hang two oil paintings; the one representing fish, and the other dead game. They are exceedingly well executed, and 170 has been refused for the pair. On the day above mentioned, a pointer entered, and fixing his eyes on the painting of the game, which was hanging above a sideboard, sprang at it with such fury, that he brought the picture to the ground, and broke the frame all to pieces. Fortunately, the picture was uninjured. The dog, seemingly ashamed of his mistake, and frightened at the disturbances he had created, left the shop at full speed.

A few years ago, a wealthy man who sold flour and dry meet in Chambersburg, Pa. was applied to by a Negro for some of the latter article. The purchaser selected a ham, which was accordingly weighed, but when handed to him, he solicited to be trusted for its price for a few days. Having been frequently deceived by such customers, and the present one being a total stranger to him, the seller persisted in refusing his request. The Negro in this dilemma, as a last effort to gain his object, with great simplicity, proposed to cut the ham in two, and leave the one-half with the seller as a pledge for the fulfilment of his promise of payment! This proposition met the ready approbation of the seller, and it was immediately carried into operation! The duped gentleman himself, related this affair to a neighbor, some time after its occurrence, lamenting that he had not inquired the name of the Negro, and actually was not sensible of his folly until hastily laughed at!

A gentleman being forced to sell a pair of his oxen to pay his servant his wages, told his servant he could keep him no longer, not knowing how to pay him the next year. The servant answered him, he would serve him for more of his cattle. But what shall I do, said the master, when all my cattle are gone? The servant replied, you shall then serve me, and so you will get your cattle again.

A young gentleman, who had quarrelled with a lady to whom he had paid his addresses, was so imprudent as to threaten that he would publish the letters she had written him. That (she replied) would be really vexatious; for though I need not be ashamed of their contents, I certainly ought to be ashamed of their directions!

An Irish drummer, whose round and rosy cheeks gave notice that he now and then indulged in a noggin of *right good oteen*, was accosted by the inspecting General, "What makes your face so red sir?"—"Please your honor," replied he of the drum, "I always blushes when I speaks to a General officer."

A lady observed, that the three nations might be thus characterised:—the Englishman is never *happy* but when he is *miserable*; the Scotchman is never at *home* but when he is *abroad*; and the Irishman is never at *peace* but when he is *fighting*!